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THE MONROE DOCTRINE. T. B. EDGINGTON. Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown & Co. 1904. pp. viii, 344.

A glance through the chapter headings of Mr. Edgington's "Monroe Doctrine" causes the reader to turn back to the title-page to make sure that it does not read "Odds and ends on the Monroe Doctrine and other matters of foreign policy and diplomacy, disjunctively collated." The first one hundred and ten pages deal with the precursors, genesis, promulgation and reception, re-affirmation, extension and interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine; but by no means on such a logical outline. The book opens with a brief account of the Holy Alliance. On pp. 6-24 is found a reprint *in extenso* of the Rush-Canning correspondence of 1823 without material comment. Following this (p. 44) is given Jefferson's letter of October 24, 1823, advising Monroe to "accede to her (England's) proposition." Without further ado the author concludes:

"Thereupon Monroe, in his annual message of December 2, 1823, announced the following propositions, which constitute the Monroe Doctrine" (quoting from the message).

The fact that the United States decided *not* to go "hand-in-hand" with England, but to announce her policy independently is thus obscured.

It is well known that there are two separate passages in Monroe's message of December 2, 1823, which must be thoroughly cleared up and placed in their historical setting, before the development of the doctrine in its re-affirmations and present interpretation can be understood. To all appearances the author has disposed of the genesis of the doctrine in ch. II without even an allusion to Adams' Russian correspondence, which gave rise to the pronouncement as to "future colonization by any European power" on these continents. This part of the message is postponed, without notice to the reader, for discussion on pp. 94-104; the correspondence itself is printed in the appendix without reference in the text. Pp. 54-84 are filled with citations of historic references to and interpretations of the doctrine. We then come to the precursors of the Monroe Doctrine, in ch. X. entitled, "Origin of Our Foreign Policy." On p. 85, we find the following:

"Washington promulgated the doctrine which Monroe, in a more extended form, annunciated some thirty years later; for Washington's proclamation of neutrality in European affairs was itself the foundation of our foreign policy."

On pp. 93-4, the following:

"The writers who assert that the Monroe Doctrine has always failed of legislative confirmation are in error; because it has been pointed out that Congress in 1811 very promptly confirmed it in pursuance of Madison's message."

Such a vague generalization of the Monroe Doctrine as would identify it with the utterances here referred to, makes it co-extensive with the whole foreign policy of the United States, instead of being, as it is, merely one of the elements of our foreign policy, or *one* of our policies. It is true that the principles announced by Monroe

were gradually led up to and evolved from the thought and experience of the past, but when the various approaching steps are referred to, they merely confuse the discussion unless each is precisely defined and its divergent as well as its convergent aspects exactly pointed out. The evolution of the Monroe Doctrine was in no sense complete before 1823. To say that Washington promulgated it, or that it was confirmed by Congress in 1811, is confusing and lacks penetration.

These are but by way of example of the pervading illogicalness of the book both in arrangement and substance. If there is any question of American policy that has been ably discussed by scholarly students and keen thinkers, it is the Monroe Doctrine. Any writer entering the field to-day after Ford, Reddaway, Moore, Hart, not to mention many others, must be able to go the gait. Least of all he must know the literature of the subject. Citations of Gilman's Monroe, Tucker's Monroe Doctrine, and extracts from Ford's collection of correspondence in the Mass. Hist. Soc., though excellent in themselves, will not suffice.

COPYRIGHT CASES. Compiled by Arthur S. Hamlin. New York and London: The American Publishers' Copyright League (G. P. Putnam's Sons). 1904. pp. vii. 237.

In his preface Mr. Hamlin states that "the book is addressed to the layman rather than to the lawyer; and it is on this ground that such cases or such portions of cases as have to do merely with the technicalities of procedure are omitted." And again: "The purpose of this compilation is to bring together, for convenient reference on the part of publishers, authors, and others interested in copyright property, a summary, as comprehensive as is practicable in a volume of such compass, of the issues that have arisen and the decisions that have been given under the statutes controlling copyright and literary property, since the enactment of the International Copyright Law of 1891."

These two passages in Mr. Hamlin's own words sufficiently and accurately define and limit the scope of his work. Attempts to simplify law for the layman have usually dissatisfied the layman as well as the lawyer. The reviewer shook his head on opening the book, but a careful reading of it from cover to cover has overcome any feeling of doubt or hesitancy; for the work is well done; the cases are well chosen and the short and not over frequent annotations and criticisms are not only in point but also sound and convincing.

It is to be expected that a book on Copyright would have a literary flavor and the reader is brought face to face with important cases in which well known, indeed honored names appear. For example, the name of Oliver Wendell Holmes coupled with "The Autocrat" and "The Professor" appears (pp. 84-89); "The Minister's Wooing" by Mrs. Stowe is passed upon (pp. 86-89); Dr. Hale's edition of Bulfinch's "Age of Fable" fails to get an injunction against an alleged infringement (pp. 154-155); the one time popular E. P. Roe failed as did his novels to show cause (p. 152); Mr. Barrie's disastrous attempt to secure an American copyright for "The Little Minister" (pp. 122-123) and finally, not to be tedious, Mr. Kipling's unfortunate and droll experiences as a litigant are duly chronicled in the col-